## B) In the Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A compound of formula I:

I

or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative salt thereof, wherein:

 $R^1$  is selected from hydrogen, CONH<sub>2</sub>,  $T_{(n)}$ -R, or  $T_{(n)}$ -Ar<sup>1</sup>;

R is an aliphatic or substituted aliphatic group;

n is zero or one;

T is C(=O), CO<sub>2</sub>, CONH, S(O)<sub>2</sub>, S(O)<sub>2</sub>NH, COCH<sub>2</sub> or CH<sub>2</sub>;

R<sup>2</sup> is selected from hydrogen, -R, -CH<sub>2</sub>OR, -CH<sub>2</sub>OH, -CH=O, -CH<sub>2</sub>SR, -CH<sub>2</sub>S(O)<sub>2</sub>R, -CH<sub>2</sub>(C=O)R, -CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>R, -CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H, -CH<sub>2</sub>CN, -CH<sub>2</sub>NHR, -CH<sub>2</sub>N(R)<sub>2</sub>, -CH=N-OR, -CH=NNHR, -CH=NN(R)<sub>2</sub>, -CH=NNHCOR, -CH=NNHCO<sub>2</sub>R, -CH=NNHSO<sub>2</sub>R, -aryl, -CH<sub>2</sub>(aryl), -CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>NHCOR, -CH<sub>2</sub>NHCONHR, -CH<sub>2</sub>NHCON(R)<sub>2</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>NRCOR, -CH<sub>2</sub>NHCO<sub>2</sub>R, -CH<sub>2</sub>CONHR, -CH<sub>2</sub>CON(R)<sub>2</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>(heterocyclyl), or -(heterocyclyl);

R<sup>3</sup> is selected from hydrogen, -R, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl, dialkylaminoalkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, or aryloxyalkyl;

G is hydrogen or C<sub>1-3</sub> alkyl;

Q-NH is

wherein the H of Q-NH is optionally replaced by R, COR,  $S(O)_2R$ , or  $CO_2R$ ; A is N or CH;

- Ar<sup>1</sup> is aryl, substituted aryl, heterocyclyl or substituted heterocyclyl, wherein Ar<sup>1</sup> is optionally fused to a partially unsaturated or fully unsaturated five to seven membered ring containing zero to three heteroatoms;
- wherein each substitutable carbon atom in Ar<sup>1</sup>, including the fused ring when present, is optionally and independently substituted by halo, R, OR, SR, OH, NO<sub>2</sub>, CN, NH<sub>2</sub>, NHR, N(R)<sub>2</sub>, NHCOR, NHCONHR, NHCON(R)<sub>2</sub>, NRCOR, NHCO<sub>2</sub>R, CO<sub>2</sub>R, CO<sub>2</sub>H, COR, CONHR, CON(R)<sub>2</sub>, S(O)<sub>2</sub>R, SONH<sub>2</sub>, S(O)R, SO<sub>2</sub>NHR, or NHS(O)<sub>2</sub>R, and wherein each saturated carbon in the fused ring is further optionally and independently substituted by =O, =S, =NNHR, =NNR<sub>2</sub>, =N-OR, =NNHCOR, =NNHCO<sub>2</sub>R, =NNHSO<sub>2</sub>R, or =NR; and wherein each substitutable nitrogen atom in Ar<sup>1</sup> is optionally substituted by R, COR, S(O)<sub>2</sub>R, or CO<sub>2</sub>R<sub>2</sub> provided that when G is hydrogen, and R<sup>2</sup> is optionally substituted phenyl, then R<sup>3</sup> is not hydrogen.
- 2. (currently amended) The compound of claim 1 having one or more of the following features wherein compound variables are selected from one or more of, or all of, the following groups:
  - (a)  $R^1$  is selected from hydrogen,  $T_{(n)}$ -R, or  $T_{(n)}$ -Ar<sup>1</sup>;
- (b) R<sup>2</sup> is selected from hydrogen, -R, -CH<sub>2</sub>OR, CH<sub>2</sub>OH, CH<sub>2</sub>(heterocyclyl), -CH<sub>2</sub>(substituted heterocyclyl), -(heterocyclyl), or -(substituted heterocyclyl);
  - (c) R<sup>3</sup> is selected from -R, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl, aryl, or aralkyl and/or;
  - (d) G is hydrogen or methyl.
- 3. (currently amended) The compound of claim 2 having the following features wherein:
  - (a)  $R^1$  is selected from hydrogen,  $T_{(n)}$ -R, or  $T_{(n)}$ -Ar<sup>1</sup>;
- (b) R<sup>2</sup> is selected from hydrogen, -R, -CH<sub>2</sub>OR, CH<sub>2</sub>OH, -CH<sub>2</sub>(aryl), CH<sub>2</sub>(heterocyclyl), -CH<sub>2</sub>(substituted heterocyclyl), -(heterocyclyl), or -(substituted heterocyclyl);
  - (c) R<sup>3</sup> is selected from -R, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl, aryl, or aralkyl and/or;
  - (d) G is hydrogen or methyl.

- 4. (original) The compound of claim 3 wherein G is hydrogen or methyl; R<sup>1</sup> is selected from phenyl, cyclohexyl, pyridyl, naphthyl, or quinolinyl; R<sup>2</sup> is selected from hydrogen, methyl, alkoxymethyl, benzyloxymethyl, or heterocyclylmethyl; and R<sup>3</sup> is phenyl or benzyl; wherein each R<sup>1</sup>-R<sup>3</sup> is optionally substituted.
- 5. (original) The compound of claim 3 wherein G is hydrogen or methyl;  $R^1$  is phenyl or cyclohexyl;  $R^2$  is methoxymethyl, methoxymethyl, ethoxymethyl, piperidin-1-ylmethyl, morpholin-4-ylmethyl, or tetrahydrofuran-3-ylmethyl; and  $R^3$  is phenyl or benzyl; wherein each  $R^1$ - $R^3$  is optionally substituted.
- 6. (currently amended) The compound of claim 1, the compound being selected from those listed in Table 1.:

No.	G	R¹	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
11-1	CH₃	Phenyl	Н	Ph
11-2	CH₃	4-methoxy-pheпyl	Н	Ph
11-3	CH <sub>3</sub>	3,4-dimethoxy-phenyl	Н	Ph
11-4	СН₃	3,5-dimethoxy-phenyl	Н	Ph
11-5	CH <sub>3</sub>	4-cyano-pheny)	н	Ph
II-6	CH₃	3-fluoro-phenyl	<u>Н</u>	Ph
11-7	CH₃	4-fluoro-phenyl	н	Ph
11-8	CH <sub>3</sub>	4-COCH <sub>3</sub> -phenyi	н	Ph
11-9	CH₃	4-CONH <sub>2</sub> -phenyl	Н	Ph
II-10	СН₃	4-SCH₃-phenyl	н	Ph
11-11	CH <sub>3</sub>	3-OCH <sub>3</sub> -phenyl	н	Ph
II-12	CH₃	3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl	Н	Ph
แ-13	CH₃	4-CO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> -phenyl	Н	Ph
II-14	CH₃	4-SO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> -phenyl	н	Ph
JI-15	CH₃	4-CO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> -phenyl	н	Ph
II-16	CH₃	4-N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -phenyl	Н	Ph
II-17	CH <sub>3</sub>	3-NO <sub>2</sub> -phenyl	н	Ph
II-18	CH₃	3-NHCOCH <sub>3</sub> -phenyl	н	Ph
11-19	CH₃	3-NH₂-phenyl	н	Ph
11-20	СН₃	4-NO₂-phenyl	н	Ph

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No.	G	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
II-21	CH <sub>3</sub>	3-(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> H)-phenyl	н	Ph
11-22	CH <sub>3</sub>	3-(CH <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> H)-phenyl	н	Ph
II-23	СН₃	3-CH₂OH-phenyl	Н	4-CH <sub>3</sub> -Ph
11-24	CH₃	Phenyl	Н	4-OMe-phenyl
11-25	CH₃	4-methoxy-phenyl	н	4-OMe-phenyl
II-26	CH₃	3,4-dimethoxy-phenyl	н	4-CI-Ph
II-27	CH₃	3,5-dimethoxy-phenyl	н	3,4-Cl <sub>2</sub> -Ph
II-28	CH₃	4-cyano-phenyl	н	4-F-Ph
II-29	СН₃	3-fluoro-phenyl	Н	4-OMe-phenyl
11-30	CH₃	4-fluoro-phenyl	Н	2,5-Cl <sub>2</sub> -PhPh
11-31	CH₃	4-COCH₃-phenyl	н	2,4-F <sub>2</sub> -Ph
II-32	CH₃	4-CONH <sub>2</sub> -phenyl	н	4∙NO₂-Ph
11-33	CH₃	4-SCH <sub>3</sub> -phenyl	Н	3,5-Cl <sub>2</sub> -Ph
11-34	CH₃	3-OCH₃-phenyl	н	3-CI-Ph
II-35	СНз	3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl	Н	4-OMe-phenyl
11-36	CH <sub>3</sub>	4-CH <sub>3</sub> -phenyl	Н	3-OBn-Ph
11-37	CH₃	cyclohexyl	Н	4-OMe-phenyl
11-38	CH <sub>3</sub>	cyclohexyl	Н	4-OMe-phenyl
11-39	CH <sub>3</sub>	cyclohexyl	H	4-CI-Ph
11-40	CH₃	cyclohexyl	H	3,4-Cl <sub>2</sub> -Ph
11-41	CH₃	cyclohexyl	Н	4-F-Ph
11-42	CH <sub>3</sub>	cyclohexyl	Н	4-OMe-phenyl
11-43	CH₃	cyclohexyl	н	2,5-Cl <sub>2</sub> -Ph
11-44	CH₃	cyclohexyl	н	2,4-F <sub>2</sub> -Ph
II-45	CH₃	cyclohexyl	н	4-NO <sub>2</sub> -Ph
11-46	CH₃	cyclohexyl	Н	3,5-Cl <sub>2</sub> -Ph
11-47	CH₃	cyclohexyl	Н	3-Cl-Ph
11-48	CH₃	cyclohexyl	Н	4-OMe-phenyl
11-49	CH <sub>3</sub>	cyclohexyl	Н	3-OBn-Ph
11-50	CH₃	cyclohexyl	Н	-CH₂Ph
II-51	CH <sub>3</sub>	cyclohexyl	. Н	Ph .
11-52	CH₃	Phenyl	Н	4-OMe-phenyl
11-53	Н	4-methoxy-phenyl	Н	4-OMe-phenyl
11-54	Н	3,4-dim thoxy-phenyl	Н	4-Cl-Ph

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No.	G	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R³
11-55	Н	3,5-dimethoxy-phenyl	н	3,4-Cl <sub>2</sub> -Ph
II-56	H	4-cyano-phenyl	н	4-F-Ph
11-57	н	3-fluoro-phenyl	Н	4-OMe-phenyl
11-58	н	4-fluoro-phenyl	Н	2,5-Cl <sub>2</sub> -PhPh
11-59	Н	4-COCH <sub>3</sub> -phenyl	н	2,4-F <sub>2</sub> -Ph
11-60	н	4-CONH <sub>2</sub> -phenyl	н	4-NO <sub>2</sub> -Ph
II-61	Н	4-SCH <sub>3</sub> -phenyl	Н	3,5-Cl <sub>2</sub> -Ph
II-62	н	3-OCH <sub>3</sub> -phenyl	н	3-CI-Ph
11-63	Н	3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl	Н	4-OMe-phenyl
11-64	н	4-CH₃-phenyl	Н	3-OBn-Ph
II-65	н	cyclohexyl	н	benzyl
II-66	н	cyclohexyl	н	4-OMe-phenyl
II-67	н	cyclohexyl	Н	phenyl
11-68	Н	cyclohexyl	Н	3,4-Cl₂-Ph
11-69	н	cyclohexyl	н	2,4-Cl <sub>2</sub> -Ph
11-70	н	cyclohexyl	Н	4-OMe-phenyl
II-71	Н	cyclohexyl	Н	2,5-Cl <sub>2</sub> -Ph
11-72	Н	cyclohexyl	H	2,4-F <sub>2</sub> -Ph
11-73	Н	cyclohexyl	н	4-NO <sub>2</sub> -Ph
11-74	н	cyclohexyl	Н	3,5-Cl₂-Ph
11-75	Н	cyclohexyl	Н	3-CI-Ph
11-76	н	Phenyl	Н	4-OMe-phenyl
11-78	CH₃	4-methoxy-phenyl	Н	-CH₂Ph
11-79	СН₃	3,4-dimethoxy-phenyl	Н	-CH₂Ph
11-80	CH₃	3,5-dimethoxy-phenyl	- н	-CH <sub>2</sub> Ph
II-81	CH₃	4-cyano-phenyl	Н	-CH <sub>2</sub> Ph
11-82	CH₃	3-fluoro-phenyf	Н	-CH₂Ph
11-83	CH₃	3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl	H.	-CH₂Ph
11-84	CH₃	3-pyridyl	Н	Ph
11-85	CH₃	4-methoxy-pyrid-3-yi	Н	Ph
11-86	CH₃	2-naphthyl	Н	Ph
11-87	CH₃	Isoquinolin-4-yl	н	Ph
11-88	CH <sub>3</sub>	6-methoxy-naphthalen-2-yl	н	Ph
11-89	CH₃	Indan-1-on-5-yl	Н	Ph

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No.	G	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
11-90	CH₃	2-methyl-quinolin-6-yl	н	Ph
11-91	CH₃	4-methoxy-phenyl	CH₃	Ph
11-92	CH₃	3,4-dimethoxy-phenyl	CH <sub>3</sub>	Ph
11-93	CH <sub>3</sub>	3,5-dimethoxy-phenyl	CH₃	4-OMe-phenyl
11-94	CH₃	cyclohexyl	CH <sub>3</sub>	4-OMe-phenyl
II-95	CH <sub>3</sub>	cyclohexyl	CH <sub>3</sub>	4-CI-phenyl
11-96	CH₃	cyclohexyl	CH₃	Ph
11-97	CH₃	4-methoxy-phenyl	CH₃	-CH₂Ph
11-98	CH₃	2-methyl-quinolin-6-yl	CH₃	-CH₂Ph
11-99	CH₃	2-methyl-quinolin-6-yl	CH₃	-CH₂Ph
II-100	Н	4-F-phenyl	CH₃	Ph
II-101	Н	4-Cl-phenyl	CH <sub>3</sub>	Ph
II-102	Н	4-NO <sub>2</sub> -phenyi	CH₃	Ph
II-103	Н	cyclohexyl	CH₃	2,6-difluoro-phenyl
II-104	Н	cyclohexyl	CH₃	3,5-dichloro-phenyl
II-105	н	cyclohexyl	CH₃	2,4-dichloro-phenyl
II-106	Н	cyclohexyl	CH₃	Ph
II-107	н	3-Cl-phenyl	CH₃	Ph
II-108	Н	3-benzyloxy-phenyl	CH₃	Ph
II-109	Н	phenyl	CH₃	2,4-difluoro-phenyl
II-110	CH₃	3-CI-phenyl	н	phenyl
H-111	н	phenyl	н	2,4-difluoro-phenyl
II-112	H	cyclohexyl	Н	phenyl
II-113	Н	3-Br-phenyl	CH₃	phenyl
II-114	Н	3-I-phenyi	CH <sub>3</sub>	phenyl
11-115	Н	2-chloropyridin-5-yl	CH₃	phenyl
11-116	Н	phenyl	CH₃	pyridin-2-yl
II-117	н	4-F-phenyl	CH₃	pyridin-2-yl
II-118	н	4-Cl-phenyl	CH₃	pyridin-2-yl
II-119	Н	3-Cl-phenyl	CH <sub>3</sub>	pyridin-2-yl
II-120	Н	4-NO <sub>2</sub> -phenyl	CH <sub>3</sub>	pyridin-2-yl
II-121	Н	3-(benzyloxy)-phenyl	CH₃	pyridin-2-yl
II-122	Н	2,6-difluorophenyl	СН₃	phenyl
II-123	Н	phenyl	CH₃	3-Cl-ph nyl

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No.	G	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
II-124	Н	4-F-phenyl	CH <sub>3</sub>	3-CI-phenyl
11-125	Н	4-Cl-phenyl	CH₃	3-Cl-phenyl
II-126	Н	3-CI-phenyl	CH <sub>3</sub>	3-Cl-phenyl
II-127	Н	4-NO₂-phenyl	CH₃	3-CI-phenyl
II-128	н	3-(benzyloxy)-phenyl	CH₃	3-Cl-phenyl
II-129	Н	naphthalen-2-yl	CH₃	phenyl
II-130	Н	3,4-dimethoxyphenyl	CH₃	phenyl
II-131	Н	phenyl	CH₃	6-CH <sub>3</sub> -4-CF <sub>3</sub> -pyridin2-yl
II-132	Н	4-F-phenyl	CH₃	6-CH <sub>3</sub> -4-CF <sub>3</sub> -pyridin2-yl
II-133	Н	4-CI-phenyl	CH₃	6-CH <sub>3</sub> -4-CF <sub>3</sub> -pyridin2-yl
II-134	Н	3-CI-phenyl	CH₃	6-CH <sub>3</sub> -4-CF <sub>3</sub> -pyridin2-yl
II-135	Н	4-NO <sub>2</sub> -phenyl	CH₃	6-CH <sub>3</sub> -4-CF <sub>3</sub> -pyridin2-yl
II-136	Н	3-(benzyloxy)-phenyl	CH₃	6-CH <sub>3</sub> -4-CF <sub>3</sub> -pyridin2-yl
II-137	Н	3-F-phenyl	CH₃	pyridin-2-yl
II-138	Н	3-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl	CH₃	pyridin-2-yl
II-139	Н	naphthalen-2-yl	CH₃	pyridin-2-yl
II-140	Н	benzimidazol-2-yl	CH₃	pyridin-2-yl

7. (currently amended) A method for treating a disease state or condition in mammals that is alleviated by treatment with a JNK kinase inhibitor wherein the disease is selected from inflammatory diseases, autoimmune diseases, destructive bone disorders, proliferative disorders, infectious diseases, neurodegenerative diseases, allergies, reperfusion/ischemia in stroke, heart attacks, angiogenic disorders, organ hypoxia, vascular hyperplasia, cardiac hypertrophy, thrombin-induced platelet aggregation or conditions associated with proinflammatory cytokines, comprising administering to a mammal in need of such a treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula I:

or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative salt thereof, wherein:

I

 $R^1$  is selected from hydrogen, CONH<sub>2</sub>,  $T_{(n)}$ -R, or  $T_{(n)}$ -Ar<sup>1</sup>;

R is an aliphatic or substituted aliphatic group;

n is zero or one;

T is C(=O), CO<sub>2</sub>, CONH, S(O)<sub>2</sub>, S(O)<sub>2</sub>NH, COCH<sub>2</sub> or CH<sub>2</sub>;

R<sup>2</sup> is selected from hydrogen, -R, -CH<sub>2</sub>OR, -CH<sub>2</sub>OH, -CH=O, -CH<sub>2</sub>SR, -CH<sub>2</sub>S(O)<sub>2</sub>R, -CH<sub>2</sub>(C=O)R, -CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>R, -CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H, -CH<sub>2</sub>CN, -CH<sub>2</sub>NHR, -CH<sub>2</sub>N(R)<sub>2</sub>, -CH=N-OR, -CH=NNHR, -CH=NN(R)<sub>2</sub>, -CH=NNHCOR, -CH=NNHCO<sub>2</sub>R, -CH=NNHSO<sub>2</sub>R, -aryl, -CH<sub>2</sub>(aryl), -CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>NHCOR, -CH<sub>2</sub>NHCONHR, -CH<sub>2</sub>NHCON(R)<sub>2</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>NRCOR, -CH<sub>2</sub>NHCO<sub>2</sub>R, -CH<sub>2</sub>CONHR, -CH<sub>2</sub>CON(R)<sub>2</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>(heterocyclyl), or -(heterocyclyl);

R<sup>3</sup> is selected from hydrogen, -R, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl, dialkylaminoalkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, or aryloxyalkyl;

G is hydrogen or  $C_{1-3}$  alkyl;

O-NH is

wherein the H of Q-NH is optionally replaced by R, COR, S(O)<sub>2</sub>R, or CO<sub>2</sub>R;

A is N or CH;

Ar<sup>1</sup> is aryl, substituted aryl, heterocyclyl or substituted heterocyclyl, wherein Ar<sup>1</sup> is optionally fused to a partially unsaturated or fully unsaturated five to seven membered ring containing zero to three heteroatoms;

wherein each substitutable carbon atom in Ar<sup>1</sup>, including the fused ring when present, is optionally and independently substituted by halo, R, OR, SR, OH, NO<sub>2</sub>, CN, NH<sub>2</sub>, NHR, N(R)<sub>2</sub>, NHCOR, NHCONHR, NHCON(R)<sub>2</sub>, NRCOR, NHCO<sub>2</sub>R, CO<sub>2</sub>R, CO<sub>2</sub>H, COR,

CONHR, CON(R)<sub>2</sub>, S(O)<sub>2</sub>R, SONH<sub>2</sub>, S(O)R, SO<sub>2</sub>NHR, or NHS(O)<sub>2</sub>R, and wherein each saturated carbon in the fused ring is further optionally and independently substituted by =O, =S, =NNHR, =NNR<sub>2</sub>, =N-OR, =NNHCOR, =NNHCO<sub>2</sub>R, =NNHSO<sub>2</sub>R, or =NR; and wherein each substitutable nitrogen atom in Ar<sup>1</sup> is optionally substituted by R, COR, S(O)<sub>2</sub>R, or CO<sub>2</sub>R.

## 8. (canceled)

- 9. (currently amended) The method according to claim 7, wherein said method is used to treat or prevent an the inflammatory disease is selected from acute pancreatitis, chronic pancreatitis, asthma, allergies, or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- 10. (currently amended) The method according to claim 7, wherein said method is used to treat or prevent an the autoimmune disease is selected from glomerulonephritis, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, scleroderma, chronic thyroiditis, Graves' disease, autoimmune gastritis, diabetes, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, autoimmune neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, atopic dermatitis, chronic active hepatitis, myasthenia gravis, multiple sclerosis, inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, psoriasis, or graft vs. host disease.
- 11. (currently amended) The method according to claim 7, wherein said method is used to treat or prevent an the destructive bone disorders is selected from osteoarthritis, osteoporosis or multiple myeloma-related bone disorder.
- 12. (currently amended) The method according to claim 7, wherein said method is used to treat or prevent an the proliferative disease is selected from acute myelogenous leukemia, chronic myelogenous leukemia, metastatic melanoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, or multiple myeloma.
- 13. (currently amended) The method according to claim 7, wherein said method is used to treat or prevent an the neurodegenerative disease is selected from Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Huntington's disease, cerebral ischemia or neurodegenerative disease caused by traumatic injury, glutamate neurotoxicity or hypoxia.

- 14. (currently amended) The method according to claim 7, wherein said method is used to treat or prevent an the disease is ischemia/reperfusion in stroke or myocardial ischemia, renal ischemia, heart attacks, organ hypoxia or thrombin-induced platelet aggregation.
- 15. (currently amended) The method according to claim 7, wherein said method is used to treat or prevent an the disease is a condition associated with T-cell activation or pathologic immune responses.
- 16. (currently amended) The method according to claim 7, wherein said method is used to treat or prevent an the disease is an angiogenic disorder selected from solid tumors, ocular neovasculization, or infantile haemangioma.
- 17. (new) A composition comprising a compound of claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.
- 18. (new) A method of inhibiting JNK activity in a patient comprising the step of administering to said patient a therapeutically effective amount of the composition according to claim 17.
- 19. (new) A method of inhibiting JNK activity in a biological sample comprising contacting said biological sample with the compound according to claim 1.
- 20. (new) The compound of claim 1 wherein: R3 is optionally substituted aryl or aralkyl.
- 21. (new) The compound of claim 1, wherein R<sup>3</sup> is optionally substituted phenyl or benzyl.